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# Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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## The Pittsburgh Gazette

SOMEWHAT more than a year ago the Fenians held a National Convention in this city. Mr. George Francis Train came hither with the crowd, greatly insistant on being recognized as a leader. Not being of Irish birth or parentage he was ineligible to membership in the order, but he proposed to compensate for this accidental deficiency by superior zeal. The actual managers of the Convention were intent on making a military movement against the British provinces across our northern border. Mr. Train disdained to deal blows at the extremities of the Empire, but was enthusiastic for a crusade directly against the British domination in Ireland.

Notwithstanding his zeal Mr. Train was ruled out of the Convention. He was denied the privilege of making a speech before it; and then he conceived the idea of creating a diversion in his own favor by an address from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel. In point of numbers the audience was flattering, but it proved anything but docile and tractable. So long as he simply expatiated on his sympathies with Irish men in their efforts to wrest their country from British rule, he was listened to with commendable patience; but as soon as he proceeded to advise what should be done his stormy oratory was silenced by a dissent yet more tumultuary. He was baffled, overwhelmed, and constrained to evacuate.

At last the Fenians gave up the enterprise against Canada, and adopted Mr. Train's scheme for a movement in Ireland. It was natural he should desire to go over and see how it worked. It was just as natural the British authorities should lay hands upon him on his arrival within their borders. Perhaps he was even more eager to be a central figure in a sharp controversy between two great nations than to secure Irish independence. His love of notoriety is certainly his predominant weakness, and he has turned himself into many extraordinary shapes in the bare hope of creating a sensation. His last adventure is likely to fill the measure of his ambition.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—At Baltimore, Wednesday night, an immense mass meeting was held, irrespective of party, on the rights of American citizens abroad. Letters were read from Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Senator Conkling of New York. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Chas. E. Phelps, of Maryland.

—Gen. Wagner, at Philadelphia, issued his Circular in relation to a Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 20th inst. The letters of credence under the Constitution and ritual are to be considered, and an election of officers to take place.

—Paul M. Burkes shot his wife in this village, Bennington, last night, firing five shots at her, one of which took effect. She probably cannot live. He was enraged at her for procuring a divorce from him.

—An old freedman, name unknown, was found dead in an old boiler on the levee at Memph s yesterday morning. The Coroner's verdict was death from hunger and exposure.

—Grace Church, the finest Methodist Church in this country, was dedicated yesterday at Wilmington, Delaware.

—Rev. Walter Powell, of the Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning.

### Destitution in the South.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Again I am constrained to say to your readers that there is need, especially of clothes and shoes among the freed people, and also among the poor whites of the South Every letter from our white teachers speak of this, and beg me to send, as in past years, articles of this kind. Partly from ill health and excessive over-work, and partly from a morbid sense of shame, I have delayed doing this. But why should I hesitate? With very many of the people of the South it is a stern, actual and fearful reality that the Lord's hand presses heavily on them still. Almost every one who has raised cotton has met positive loss, during the last year. In many cases, perhaps in the great mass of cases, nothing like the first cost of producing cotton has been realized. There is corn and meat, but not in actual starvation; but where is the meat to come from, without demand for labor, without money, without credit? We may say it is owing to their perverse opposition to reconstruction. We may account for it as we please, the terrible fact is that there is wide spread suffering. This we can in a measure relieve. There are thousands an thousands of cast off garments in the two cities alone, which our own poor would perhaps reject with scorn, which the colored people in the South, at any rate, would gladly receive and thank God that we had not forgotten them in their time of need. Most gladly will I receive and forward, according to my best judgment, all such articles, especially shoes, clothing or money. I want no more. These articles may be sent to the warehouse of Messrs. C. G. Hussey & Jo., No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Gen. Asst. Freedmen's Aid Com. West Va.

—To ascertain the velocity of cannon and musket balls, some interesting experiments are being conducted in the Springfield (Mass.) Armory. Two newly invented machines are used in these experiments, the "electro-ballistic pendulum," which is the invention of Col. Benton, the commandant at the armory, and "Schultz's chronoscope," a machine invented and constructed in Prussia. The former is much the simpler of the two. Targets are placed at measured distances apart and connected by electric wires with the machines. In passing from one target to another the ball ruptures the electric current and records its velocity. It is ascertained by these experiments that the ordinary rifle ball of the Springfield musket, with a regulation quantity of powder, passes over one hundred feet from the muzzle of the piece in about the fifteenth part of a second. It thus travels much faster than sound.

—Some time ago a little daughter of a Mr. Bowers mysteriously disappeared from Sandusky, Ohio, and was supposed to have been stolen by gypsies. Since then the father and mother of the child have been constantly searching for the lost one, but without success. They have once or twice obtained a clue to the child and family, travelling with a mule team, and having with them a white child, but have not been able to overtake them. The mother writes: "We have found five or six little children, but our children have been stolen, and we must find ours, although it is a long, dreary waiting.

—A Paris correspondent writes: Every symptom of approaching revolution is apparent in the air. They say that history repeats herself, but the assertion is false, for the symptoms of the revolutionary eruption are the very same as in preceding reigns. The pressure is felt to come from the female influence exercised at the Tuileries, and strange to say the aversion is all shown towards the Empress. "*A bas l'Espagnole!*" is the cry of 1867, as "*A bas l'Italienne!*" was that of the Fronde, and "*A bas l'Autrichienne!*" that of 1786.

—The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, of the 14th inst., says, regarding the ice bridge over Lake Champlain at that place: "The ice which covers the lake roared steadily yesterday, with a low, continuous hum. This sound is owing to the running of small cracks through the ice, each of which makes an inconsiderable sound, but which, united by the sand, makes a steady roar, which is audible, under favorable circumstances, several miles from the lake. Contrary to what might be supposed, this is a sign of good strong ice.

—A negro girl is in jail in Henrico, Virginia, charged with burning the house of Mr. Magruder, of that county, on Sunday night week. While the house was on fire, a servant carrying crockery to the second story of the kitchen as a place of safety saw a suspicious looking bundle on the bed, and upon examining it found it to be the infant child of Mr. Magruder, and beneath the bed was a pile of shavings to which the torch had already been applied.

# FIRST EDITION.

## MIDNIGHT.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 23, 1867.

SENATE

BILLS FINALLY PASSED.

Appointing Wm. Vandike Commissioner in place of Edward Heazleton for the vacation and sale of Methodist burial ground in Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company; capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with permission to double the same in steamers on the Monongahela river; principal office in Pittsburgh.

Requiring Supervisors of Shenango township, Lawrence county, to pay Wm. Harberson the amount expended by him for volunteers in 1864.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, one enabling married women to contract for the rental of dwellings and stores.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one exempting the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation; also, an eight hour law except for agricultural laborers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, offered a resolution authorizing a new Standing Committee on retrenchment and reform. Passed—the Committee to be announced on Monday.

Mr. PHELAN, (Dem.) of Greene, offered a resolution refusing extra pay to members on special committees during the present session. Referred.

Mr. THOMAS MULLEN, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution refusing to pay officers of the House not authorized by law. Referred.

Mr. MEEK, (Democrat,) of Centre, offered a resolution urging Secretary Seward to instruct the American Minister in England to demand the immediate release of American citizens imprisoned by Great Britain for alleged political offences. Referred.

Mr. HECKMAN'S amendments to the Constitution were reported negatively; also, the resolution abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper; also, repealing the act compelling corporations to pay counsel fees.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, one exempting the produce of forests ascending the Monongahela slackwater from taxation.

Mr. PHELAN, of Greene county, one authorizing Waynesburg to levy a special tax.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, one providing for the deficit in funds for the support of soldiers' orphans.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, repealing the supplement to landlord and tenant act, known as the "Tioga Law," so far as Allegheny county is concerned.

Mr. NICE, of Schuylkill, one directing the State Treasurer to pay in National bank notes to banks holding special certificates the difference between the value of gold and currency.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature urging upon Secretary Seward to instruct the United States Minister to demand of the British Government the immediate release of all American citizens imprisoned for political offences, and insist upon the adoption of some fixed policy to insure protection of the rights of American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## ALASKA.

### Progress in Settling the Country—Disturbance with Indians—The Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—A late letter from Sitka gives an account of the progress made in settling that country. Interference with the customs of the Indians, together with dishonest dealings with them, is producing great discontent. The weather is very severe, but the British Columbia Indians are many strange Indians are coming and going constantly, some from Victoria and others from Fort Simpson, for what purpose is not known. The Russians are leaving, and moving, and is being replaced by one more American in its features, and in consequence affairs are changing for the better. The Indians have been discovered surreptitiously exchanging game for liquor, and in consequence Gen. Davis issued an order compelling all Indians to expose their articles of traffic in the public market place. Many instances of violation of this order have been brought to notice, the offenders arrested, and the liquor confiscated. It has been usual on such occasions for the whole tribe to assemble and demand the release of the offenders, which, if not complied with, resulted in a grand war council, and the launching of savage fiends against the whites.

Rains have given place to snow and hail storms, with the thermometer at one hundred and ten degrees below the freezing point. These severe weather prevents progress in city improvements, but some buildings are being erected nevertheless, among which are billiard saloons, restaurants, etc. Burglaries and brutal fights are of frequent occurrence.

The ship Zarita, with two hundred passengers for Russia, and a cargo of furs for London, sailed December 17th. A farewell mass was celebrated aboard before sailing, and Gen. Davis ordered a parting salute of twenty-one guns.

## DOMINICA.

### Deplorable Situation of the Government—Rebels Meeting With Little Opposition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA DE CUBA, January 23.—The steamship Pazaro Del Oceana has arrived from San Domingo on the 11th. The situation of the Dominican government was deplorable. The insurgents were marching onward to the capital, but meeting with slight opposition from the national forces. The inhabitants were hoping for a transfer of territory of the republic to the United States, and for want of provisions were almost in a state of starvation. Paper currency is almost worthless; three hundred dollars in paper currency is worth only one dollar in silver.

The steamer Aguracia from Nayegagey reports experiencing shocks of earthquakes on 17th and 18th inst.

Haytian advices to the 10th instant, state that the Cacos continue their attacks. The Corvette Silvan had captured the Dominican schooner Capotola with General Valero Jmanans on board, with an armament of forty men.

## BOSTON.

### Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society —Revolutionary Weapons —Impeachment—Reconstruction —Stanton—Grant.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, January 23.—The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society met to-day, and resolutions were offered by Wendell Phillips, regarding the refusal of the Republican party to impeach the President as a grave crime against the nation; regarding with satisfaction the unwavering persistency of Congress in its policy of reconstruction; condemning as one of the foulest blots on the nation's honor the cruel desertion of the loyal men of the South, for whom the law has no adequate protection; approving the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton, and opposing Gen. Grant for the Presidency, in the absence of evidence that he sympathizes with the Radical Republican party. Speeches were made by Mr. Phillips, Colonel Higginson, Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and others, until recess.

### Chicago Business Return.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A partial return of the business transacted during the year 1867, by the leading business firms of this city, as made to the Assessor of Internal Revenue, shows that twenty-one firms transacted a business exceeding two millions of dollars, and seventy-six exceeded one million, while one hundred and seventy-six report a business of over half a million.

# FROM EUROPE.

Pamphlet Suppressed in France.

American Fleet at Toulon.

Breech Loading Arms in Spain.

Income Tax in Italy.

Lord Stanley on Ireland.

Significant Speech at a Banquet.

Warlike Movements of China.

Protest to be Sent from Russia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

### FRANCE.

A PAMPHLET SQUELCHED.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is reported on good authority that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet on the subject of the Foreign and Domestic Affairs of France.

AMERICAN FLEET AT TOULON.

The United States fleet under Admiral Farragut will remain at Toulon during the rest of the winter.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A MINISTERIAL BANQUET—SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

LONDON, January 23.—At a ministerial dinner at Bristol, last evening, Lord Stanley made a very significant speech. Referring to Ireland, he said that island had never been in a more prosperous condition, nor had she ever been more disaffected. The latter he attributed mainly to the designs of American soldiers. He thought the proposed Church reforms ought to go over to the next Parliament, and as to the land reforms in Ireland, they were out of the question.

Duffy, the Fenian arrested at Dublin and sent to Millbank, died there to-day.

The tone of the French and Prussian press is eminently peaceful.

### CHINA.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The Chinese Government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier, which the latter Government regards as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent forward.

### SPAIN.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS TO BE PROVIDED.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The bill for furnishing improved breech loading arms to the army passed the Cortez and is now a law.

### ITALY.

INCOMES TAXED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 23.—The bill imposing a tax on incomes in certain cases has been adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

### ARRIVED OUT.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 23.—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Portland, arrives here. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show Bullion decreased 15,000 pounds.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—*Evening.*—Cotton closed this afternoon at 12d for uplands; the prices of American grades, making fully 2d on the day; the market is quite animated, under a more favorable trade report; sales of 10,000 bales middling uplands on the spot at 7¾d; middling uplands to arrive 7¾d; middling Orleans 8d. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard firm. Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—Petroleum dull at 43 francs 50 centimes.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Money market quiet and steady. Consols 92¼ American securities generally firmer and higher. Bonds, however, are failing off; 5-20s 71¾ @72; Illinois Central 86; Erie 49.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—U. S. 5-20 bonds firmer at 70¼.

## TERRIBLE MURDER AT ST. LOUIS.

### Citizen of Rochester, Pa. Killed by the Mate of a Steamboat and Thrown Overboard.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—John Swaney mate of the steamer Armadillo, and brother of Captain Swaney, killed William H. Graves, a passenger, from Rochester, Pa., on the Armadillo, last night. Swaney had been drunk during the day and attempted to quarrel with several persons on board. He expressed a strong dislike to the Clerk's brains out, and subsequently fired at his brother, Captain Swaney. Later in the evening he went up to the texas and entered shortly afterwards when Swaney fiercely asked him if he came to rob him. Graves answered pleasantly, when Swaney shot him, dragged his body to the edge of the hurricane deck and rolled it over board. Swaney then washed the blood from his hands with coffee from the urn on the luncheon table, and went to bed. A short time afterwards he was arrested by a policeman and was to-day committed for murder in the first degree. Graves' body was not found.

## ARKANSAS.

### Constitutional Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says: In the Convention Mr. White, of Phillips, colored, offered a resolution declaring public carriers public servants, and recommending that the next Legislature make it a penal offence to deny accommodations, or refuse transport to citizens, irrespective of color, over public highways. Referred.

Mr. Gray, of Phillips, colored, offered a resolution to memorialize Congress to aid freedmen in locating under the Homestead acts, and to furnish six months provisions, taking lieu on homestead improvements, the same to be paid back in two years. Referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hodges inquiring into the legality of the present contractors or the Penitentiary, which contract, he said, was made with an illegal body called the General Assembly of Arkansas, being opposed to reconstruction, and the contractors had drawn forty thousand dollars under large profits. The resolution produced a lengthy discussion.

## OHIO.

### Republican State Convention to Meet March 5th.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—The Republican caucus of the Central Committee, and citizens from all parts of the State, held this evening, decided to hold a Convention on the 4th of March, to nominate State officers and to appoint delegates to the National Convention.

## CANADA.

### A Fiendish Outrage.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROMPTON, Jan. 23.—A fiendish outrage was perpetrated at a tavern near this place last night. A woman returning from the delirium tremens, was lying on the floor in front of a fire place, when some young men laid shavings round his body and burned him to death.

### Mutiny at Sea.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PORTLAND, January 23.—The bark Ella and Ann, Captain Randall, hence for Savannah, returned to-day, the crew having mutinied when 15 miles out and attempted to seize the vessel. The officers quelled the mutiny after the Captain had been stabbed in the head and neck. Two of the mutineers were shot in the arm and leg. Jno. Sullivan, Thomas D. Evanport and Wm. McCarthy, mutineers, were committed for trial.

### Steamer Arrived—Ristori Sailed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The steamer Germania, from Southampton on the 10th, has arrived.

Ristori sailed to-day for Havana.

# SECOND EDITION.

## THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court and the Reconstruction Acts.

Proposed Bill Restricting Jurisdiction.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

Bill Agreed Upon in Committee.

President to Make Reprisal.

*National Bank Statistics.*

Nominations by the President.

Ship Canal on the Isthmus.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1868.

BILL CONCERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT

The Committee on Reconstruction this morning agreed on the following bill:

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any act done, or which shall be done, or to any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under and by virtue of the act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, or of the several acts supplementary thereto, and all such cases now pending in said Court, either by appeal or otherwise from any decision or proceeding had in the premises in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceedings had or which may be had before either of the District Commanders, under either of said acts, shall be removed to or reviewed in any Court, either upon *habeas corpus, quo warranto*, or in any other manner whatever.

The vote of the Committee was in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Stevens, (Pa.,) Boutwell, (Mass.,) Bingham, (O.,) Farnsworth, (Ill.,) Beaman, (Mich.,) and Payne, (O.)—Six.

Nays—Messrs. Hulburd, (Republican, of New York,) Brooks, (N. Y., Democrat,) and Beck, (Ky., Democrat.)—Three.

The bill, if it should become a law, would apply to the McArdle and other cases involving similar Constitutional questions.

AMERICAN NATURALIZED CITIZENS—A BILL FROM COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House this morning agreed upon the following bill, which will be reported by General Banks:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign States shall be entitled to and receive from the Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situation and circumstances, and that the President is empowered to use the influence and authority of this Government in all just endeavors to secure the recognition by other Governments of the principles of this section; and if any person shall be insisted upon and maintained by the Government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens precisely and in all ways as a native citizen, or born or naturalized, who is guilty of crime against the laws of any foreign State, committed within its jurisdiction, or who shall have entered the military service in the army or navy of such State, or who shall have acquired naturalization by misrepresentation or fraud, or who, as to residence or other conditions, has been guilty of crime against the United States, shall have forfeited or who shall have renounced his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any such citizen of the United States has been arrested or detained by any foreign Government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that such citizen of the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign, that any native born citizen shall have been arrested and detained without charge of crime committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and whose release shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall demand of the Government by way of indemnity and reprisal, to order the arrest, and to detain in custody, any subject of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the President shall, without unreasonable delay, give information to Congress of such proceedings of indemnity and reprisal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any naturalized citizen of the United States shall return to his native country, with intent to resume his domicile therein, shall leave the United States with the intention of permanent residence in any foreign State, or shall engage as an army or navy belligerent in any foreign service, such naturalized citizen shall not be entitled to the interposition of the Government in his behalf under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term domicile in the preceding section shall be construed to mean a continuous residence of more than one year in the native country of his former allegiance, or establishing himself in any business which denotes an intention to resume a permanent residence.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.

The following are the most prominent and interesting items taken from an abstract made by the Comptroller of Currency, of the reports made by all the National banks of the United States on the morning of the 6th of January:

*Liabilities.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $419,843,750 |
| Surplus and Profits | 292,700,981 |
| Circulation | 298,827,284 |
| Deposits | 558,883,774 |
| Due to Banks | 120,907,709 |

*Assets.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $916,165,072 |
| U. S. Bonds and Securities | 470,028,200 |
| Due from Banks | 107,719,119 |
| Checks and other Cash Items | 109,339,370 |
| Bills of other Banks | 16,369,925 |
| Specie | 16,034,519 |
| Legal Tender Notes and National Currency | 116,145,905 |
| Compound Interest Notes and 6 per cent. Certificates | 48,214,400 |

The lawful money reserve in circulation and deposits amounts to thirty-one per cent. of the aggregate circulation, and the deposit amounts required in redemption in cities of reserve is twenty-five per cent. In cities fifteen per cent. By careful calculation it appears that the Banks are holding in the aggregate over $75,000,000 more than is required.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: Leslie Combs, Marshal for the District of Kentucky, in place of Wm. A. Merryweather, whose term will expire; John M. Johnson, Marshal for Virginia, in place of Jno. Underwood, term expired; John B. Pennington, Attorney for Delaware, in place of John L. Pratt, resigned; Horace Miller, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio; Solomon P. M'Curdy, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Utah, in place of John Titus, cried mismanifestation; John D. Hage, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah; Ambrose Campbell, of Michigan, Register of Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, vice Jas. Welwards, resigned; Daniel Wigle, of Indiana, Register of Land Office at Nachitaches, Louisiana.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Quinnebarg arrived at Rio Janeiro December 8. The steamship Idaho had also arrived there. The Wachusett, from the East Indies, reached St. Thomas on the 15th January and would sail in a few days for New York. The Iroquois, from the United States, arrived at Hong Kong on Nov. 2d, and the Onward at Nagaski Nov. 12.

SHIP CANAL ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Secretary of State is advised today of the execution of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

### Paper Mill Destroyed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUBURN, Jan. 23.—The Auburn Paper Company's mill, near this city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $80,000; insured for $16,500.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1868.

SENATE.

Certain House bills were referred.

HOUSE SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

On the second reading of the "Act supplementary to the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, postponed yesterday, by request,

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor and said he would move to amend the ordinary motion of reference by adding certain instructions to the Committee. He saw in the bill a complete overthrow of the Constitution in ten States—a realization of the wildest desires of Calhoun—a dual Executive, comprising a President to execute the laws in the North and a military Dictator over a negro Empire in the South. He then moved his amendment before noticed, establishing three qualifications negroes must hold in order to vote: *first*, military service of one year or more; *second*, ability to read and write; *third*, freehold property worth two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued to denounce the measure, saying it empowered Generals of the army to put and keep negroes in power over white men, characterizing it as revolutionary, and as confounding the legislative and executive duties in taking away the power of pardon, until the expiration of the morning hour, when the special order was announced—

THE BILL TO ADMIT SENATOR THOMAS.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to allow Mr. Doolittle to finish his speech, but after discussion, withdrew the motion.

Mr. STEWART renewed it, moving to suspend all orders and conclude the subject.

Further discussion ensued, during which Mr. EDMUNDS said he hoped Republican Senators would vote. The same question was involved in both cases, as Mr. Doolittle had been applying sentiments that Mr. Thomas had uttered during the war. Carried—thirty to seventeen, Mr. DOOLITTLE having voted no.

COTTON TAX.

The Committee of Conference on the cotton tax bill reported in favor of the compromise amendments, that cotton imported after July 1st, 1868, shall be exempt from duty. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate any and all instructions given to Generals Pope and Meade on taking command of the Fourth Military District under the Reconstruction acts, or while in command also, copies of votes, &c., in the Cabinet respecting said acts. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in favor of allowing the sale of iron clads, with an amendment.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead act. Referred.

Mr. THAYER presented a bill for the appointment of a Marshal in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued his remarks, during which Mr. NYE asked what he meant by the term "Radicals at the South?"

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I mean secessionists.

Mr. SUMNER rose to ask a question, but Mr. DOOLITTLE declined to yield, saying he would be glad to answer several things that would attract the Senator's attention, and he could answer them afterwards. (Laughter.)

Mr. MORTON—I mean whether those radicals of the South were not now voting with the Democratic party?

Mr. SUMNER—Is there any doubt of it?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I never knew a majority in which there were not some Radicals. This majority here has several. (Laughter.)

Mr. NYE obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. TRUMBULL, who, after alluding to the claim of the Democratic party to the first place in the Union and the Union, said it was a little remarkable that it embraced all the men who fought against the Constitution and Union, as well as the measures that were of half and half men, unconstitutional, which were originated by the men who had fought and legislated to maintain them. He denied that, as claimed by the Senator from Ohio, the Union was in danger. He did not think that Senator and his associates had the power to peril it; but it is only possible the danger lay in their unconstitutional designs of the Republican party, and in such speeches as that just made. Reciting the progress of the Southern Conventions, he recounted the reconstruction law, and would soon restore the Southern States to the Union and release them from the military despotism which so alarmed the Senator. Why could he not join in their endeavors to give these States republican Governments and place them in the hands of loyal men. They had only to stand by those measures to witness their speedy accomplishment. The Senator had complained that Congress would not modify its policy. Certainly not. They had adopted, after mature deliberation, their excellent plan for reconstruction and restoration. If not the best possible, it is the best they could agree upon. No fatal defects had been found in it and no amendatory act had been passed in an attempt to thwart its execution. He hoped in future legislation they would adhere to the original intent of Congress. In reply to Mr. Doolittle's assertion that they intended to place the South under negro control, he pointed to the excess of the white over the black population in all the States but South Carolina. If the whites had not registered, it was the fault of that Senator, and such speeches as his. The Senator said that the few leaders disfranchised embraced all the brains and talent of the South, and he had been frank enough to say it at the majority of the Southern whites had been opposed to the rebellion. They were forced into it by these very leaders, who were therefore the last men to be entrusted with authority so large. That it was sought to establish negro supremacy was untrue. Even in the Southern Conventions a majority of the members were white. To Mr. Doolittle's argument that they had recognized the validity of the Southern States Governments by submitting to them the Constitutional Amendments for ratification, he replied that it might as well be claimed that President Lincoln had recognized them by going down to Fortress Monroe to negotiate with them. Had these amendments been ratified, doubtless Congress would have recognized them as valid. Congress, after waiting patiently to see what would be the result of the Pres dent's attempted reorganization, and finding they would certainly go into the hands of the rebels, took the necessary steps to reconstruct them in accordance with the Constitution and the safety and peace of the country. He denied the Senator's claim that they were not willing these States should be admitted. They were striving to have them organized so they could be received as States in the Union. The territories and people were there, and the people of South Carolina had been as much subject to the laws during the whole rebellion, in a loyal point view, as before they destroyed their State organization, and could perform no political act repairing such organization. Hence they could not elect a Senator, the Constitution requiring Senators to be elected by the legislature. The rebel legislature they elected in 1862 was not such as is contemplated by the Constitution, having taken an oath not to support the Constitution, as required, but to support the Government set up in opposition to the United States. Therefore their representation ceased. The rebellion had gone on until the civilized world, including the judicial tribunals and Congress pronounced it a cruel war. When that rebellion was overthrown, and General Sherman took possession of South Carolina, there being no one there to preserve the peace, anarchy must have ensued had they not been controlled by military authority for a time, until the people could be organized in harmony with the United States, which the President hastily undertook to do without convening Congress and failed. Had the people voluntarily abandoned their hostility to the United States, and in a peaceful convention, recognized the rights of all men, and the extinction of slavery and the authority of law, they would have been recognized by Congress. Suppose they had set up a monarchy. Was it not official that we must recognize it? If not, then Congress was the judge, and until Congress recognized the State governments of the South, there was none. The Constitutional amendments were submitted to the Southern States by the Secretary of State, not Congress, though even had they done it, it would not be, in his judgment, an act of recognition. Had Congress accepted them, however, and done well in other respects, probably Congress would have recognized them. Who could say but that Jefferson Davis would have led a rebellion was put down? Could General Sherman? He was a creature of the law, subject to the regulations of Congress. Until the President was in anything more than General Sherman, except as Commander-in-Chief? As President he could only see that the laws were faithfully executed, and if General Sherman could not take up a civil Government in the South, they were bound to recognize neither. Could Andrew Johnson, his power as Commander-in-Chief and not as the President, so far as it differed from his power over Ohio and Illinois? No line or word in the Constitution limiting any such power as Commander-in-Chief. Then he was subject to the regulation of Congress, the Legislative Department, which had decided that no legal Government existed in the South. That ended the question. Neither did the question belong to the Judiciary. As well might the Judiciary attempt to stop the approach of our armies marching against rebellion as decide what governments shall be or are established. Could they issue a mandamus to compel a military commander to issue writs? Could they order him there to preserve peace, making use of local tribunals or loyal organizations, with power to remove them if they proved incompetent?

Replying to Mr. Doolittle's plea for the suffering at the South, by contrasting it with the consequences the war had brought on the North, he said that during the war he had favored making the rebellion odious by meting out to rebels the treatment they gave to loyal men, even to hanging them, and otherwise. Now, however, he favored restoring them, with the exception of the leaders, to an equality with other citizens, allowing no one there to preserve the peace, anarchy must have ensued had they not been controlled by military authority for a time, until the people could be organized in harmony with the United States, which the President hastily undertook to do without convening Congress and failed. Had the people voluntarily abandoned their hostility to the United States, and in a peaceful convention, recognized the rights of all men, and the extinction of slavery and the authority of law, they would have been recognized by Congress. Suppose they had set up a monarchy. Was it not official that we must recognize it? If not, then Congress was the judge, and until Congress recognized the State governments of the South, there was none. The Constitutional amendments were submitted to the Southern States by the Secretary of State, not Congress, though even had they done it, it would not be, in his judgment, an act of recognition. Had Congress accepted them, however, and done well in other respects, probably Congress would have recognized them. Who could say but that Jefferson Davis would have led a rebellion was put down? Could General Sherman? He was a creature of the law, subject to the regulations of Congress. Until the President was in anything more than General Sherman, except as Commander-in-Chief? As President he could only see that the laws were faithfully executed, and if General Sherman could not take up a civil Government in the South, they were bound to recognize neither. Could Andrew Johnson, his power as Commander-in-Chief and not as the President, so far as it differed from his power over Ohio and Illinois? No line or word in the Constitution limiting any such power as Commander-in-Chief. Then he was subject to the regulation of Congress, the Legislative Department, which had decided that no legal Governments existed in the South. That ended the question. Neither did the question belong to the Judiciary. As well might the Judiciary attempt to stop the approach of our armies marching against rebellion as decide what governments shall be or are established. Could they issue a mandamus to compel a military commander to issue writs? Could they order him there to preserve peace, making use of local tribunals or loyal organizations, with power to remove them if they proved incompetent?

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# The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868.


DURING the Southern Rebellion the aristocracy of Great Britain were hostile to our national government, and gave aid and comfort to the Confederates. The wrath of our loyalists waxed hot against them. If British citizens who made a public parade of being in the Southern conspiracy, and of furnishing arms and munitions thereto, had ventured into New York or Philadelphia while the struggle lasted, and with the avowed purpose of proceeding to South Carolina, it is more than probable they would have been arrested. At least, we should have said our District Commandants were grossly remiss if such men were not taken into custody.

"THE SANCTITY OF THE JUDICIARY," and other phrases of similar import, are confessedly rhetorical, but they do not impose on the judgment of men of sense and experience. Notoriously the Courts are just as partisan as the newspapers. Chief Justice Taney, and the Supreme Court of the United States with him, when the Slave Power demanded, did not hesitate to declare that black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect. Judge Gibson, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania with him, made no scruple in affirming that a freeman was not a freeman if his color happened to be black. Instances to like effect can be cited without end. Whenever a political question is up for decision it can almost invariably be told beforehand what the judgment will be, by ascertaining the party affiliations of the Judges. About the only exceptions occur during political reactions, when one or more of the majority Judges, under the influence of panic, go over to the minority, as was the case in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania last year, upon the case involving the rights of blacks to ride in street cars.

### A POMPOUS LIBELLER.

The National Quarterly *Review* claims to stand at the head of periodical literature in this country—to represent the largest degree of culture—to rise above all serdid and grovelling passions and prejudices, and to estimate men and affairs with judicial impartiality. How far it makes good its pretensions may be judged as accurately from a paragraph, in the December number, taken from an article on the "Ruinous influence of paper money," as by stopping to collate hundreds of similar revelations scattered through its pages. Speaking of opposition to Secretary McCULLOCH's recommendations looking to a resumption of Specie Payments, it says:

"The Radicals oppose him because he is the Cabinet Minister of a President whom they think it their duty to abuse and treat as if he was their coachman, and the Democrats because it was as a Republican that he came into office, and because, virtually, it is probable that he is a Republican still."

This recklessness in statement, and this imputation of low or bad motives where none is proven, is quite down to the level of the worst hacks of the news paper press.

It may be this writer in the *Review* knows no better kind of society than that in which coachmen or other servants are abused simply because they fill humble but useful positions. The disclosures he makes of himself indicate as much. Probably there is an upstart circle in Boston, as in other cities, where such demeanor is common, and passes as becoming in gentlemen. It is none the less shameful for that; and in no way could this writer have betrayed his lack of proper breeding more absolutely than in the way he uses this comparison.

Nor is it true that any Democrat is hostile to Mr. McCULLOCH because he was appointed as a Republican, and is likely to remain one to the end. As we understand his case, he never was a Republican, and never gave out that he was. Always a Democrat, his special knowledge of Finance commended him to the President, and his nomination was promptly confirmed by a Republican Senate.

Equally false is the allegation that the Radicals as a body oppose the policy of Mr. McCULLOCH because he sustains the President in other matters, or oppose it at all. So far as Mr. McCULLOCH's policy is intrinsic, it tends to a restoration of Specie Payments. In that central idea, a good many Radicals—including a considerable proportion of the Radical newspapers—coincide with the Secretary. The GAZETTE is about as Radical as Republican papers are made, and it has constantly urged Resumption. It is by no means alone.

Much diversity of opinion exists among business men everywhere as to the right path to pursue in the present monetary emergency. Even men whose daily pursuits have led them to make a special study of Finance, are as much leggerheads as to Resumption as men in other calling. Each distinguished financier has his scheme, and neither two agree. No larger measure of disagreement obtains among politicians. We do not see how it well could, even with the most obstinate intention to get apart. No larger divergence is apparent among politicians, nor is it conceivable that it could exist.

On the test questions, touching this matter, so far presented to Congress during the current session, it is true that most of the Republican members voted against the continued contraction of paper currency. The writer who asserts they did so in order to oppose the Secretary of the Treasury must fall into the category of knaves or of fools. Manifestly they did so in accordance with the feeling prevalent among the larger number of business men, as it was, perhaps, proper they should do, holding a representative position. But it is also true that the larger port of the Democratic members voted to sustain Contraction; that is, voted to sustain the general policy of the Secretary, our reviewer to the contrary notwithstanding. In this the Democrats clearly followed the Hard Money traditions of their party, which were of a later crop.

It would be idle to deny that thoughts of party advantage enter into the discussions and manoeuverings relative to the management of the finances. The country is on the eve of a Presidential election. Experience goes to shew that a monetary revulsion, happening at such a conjuncture, is pretty sure to defeat the party that chances to be in the ascendency. This fact may not be creditable to the discernment and intelligence of the masses; but so it is. Consequently, the Republicans are specially solicitous to tide over the presidential election without commercial disaster; while the Democrats, if a break up must come, prefer its coming when it will be of political help to them. There is nothing marvellous in this state of feeling, or that calls for censure. Most men, except in rare crises, feel that they have interests as citizens which far transcend in value and durability any interests they have simply as politicians.

Awhile ago men were frightened at the prospect of a collapse of prices, which they supposed to be contingent on a return to specie. They thought that to stop the contraction would prevent the fall in market values, and that this ambiguous position, midway between earth and heaven, or coin and paper, might be protracted indefinitely. But, prices have gone down, in some lines of goods as far as they can easily be crowded. The labor market is settling away to correspond. It could not do otherwise. A few weeks ago Gen. GRANT recommended Congress to increase materially the wages of clerks in the War Department. Before his recommendation could be acted on, he saw reasons, in the rapidly changing condition of affairs, to withdraw it. Then the Navy Department reduced wages thirty per cent. in all the yards and arsenals. These are significant facts. But when a mass meeting at Indianapolis refused to pass resolutions against contraction, that was a still more pregnant circumstance. This only shows that the laws controling finance are as absolute as any other laws, and will vindicate themselves no matter who may oppose.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS. From the death of William the Silent to the Twelve years' Truce—1609. By John Lothrop Motley, D.C.L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic." In four volumes—vol. III, 1586–1608. With portraits. Harper & Brothers, publishers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street.

Dr. Motley acquired a wide reputation as a writer, in his work on the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," which elevated him at once among the best of living historians, and he was accorded a high position in the literary world. The History of the Netherlands is one of the grandest productions of the age. As each volume of the history has been issued the interest has increased. The admirers of the great historian will hail the appearance of the third volume, and anticipate the luxury of soon reading the closing chapters of this fascinating work soon to appear in the fourth and last volume now in press.

The events connected with the history of the Netherlands show that it was the history of liberty. In this great struggle she was associated with other nations in sympathy with the great principles of political and religious freedom. The events lies between the contest of Charles the Fifth of Spain and Emperor of Germany; and the struggles by Philip the Second of Spain for the mastery, are presented with great vividness. The time chosen by Dr. Motley afforded him an inviting field for his powers of delineation. The fourth volume will complete this interesting historical work. Mr. Motley, however, announces that he is preparing a "History of the Thirty years' War," in which the Dutch Commonwealth and the Spanish Monarchy are blended, involving all the most important episodes in the progress of the Netherlands until the year 1648. There is a brilliancy and power in his style that fascinates and charms the reader. In the narration of historical facts, he has chosen, in language pure and flowing, episodes of the most charming character. The history is a model in style, as well as a truthful picture of the events so graphically described.

A JOURNEY IN BRAZIL. By Professor and Mrs. Louis Agassiz. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Publishers. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

Professor Agassiz is without a peer in some departments of science. His name is also a tower of strength, the result of his herculean labors and massive grasp of intellect. Brilliant as his researches and fame were in the old world, the product of his scientific researches of late years in this country far outstrip the former. Though well up in years, he still maintains the ardor and enthusiasm of youth. The "Journey in Brazil" was undertaken in 1865, with a view to correct some disturbance of his health, and enjoy rest from work. A life-long desire to visit Brazil preponderated over every other place of travel named, and so a trip to Brazil was determined. At this point, a generous friend, Nathaniel Thayer, to whom the work is so appropriately dedicated, proposed to the Professor to bear his expenses, personal and scientific, and also of six assistants. All obstacles being removed, the Professor and his accomplished wife and assistants, armed with all the needed help from government officials, started for Brazil. Once there, Emperor and subjects vied each other in contributing to the grand results of the expedition.

This volume of several hundred pages was rather the natural growth of circumstances than the result of any preconceived design. In connection with the scientific observations of the Professor, Mrs. Agassiz has woven in a charming manner together a thread of narrative, blending each in such beautiful harmony as if the product of one mind. No attempt is made to give an account of the scientific work accomplished, beyond the aims of the expedition, and how far they have been accomplished. Prof. Agassiz promises, in a work begun on Natural History, to give his investigations during the journey and those of his assistants. The country visited, the qualifications of the gified observers, and the account of their thrilling adventures, presented in the most attractive form, and the elegant illustrations, combine to make this volume a rich contribution to science, as well as an attractive book of travel. We shall look forward with pleasure to the time when the complete work on the Natural History of Fishes is published. The book is elegantly printed and handsomely bound.

STORIES OF THE GORILLA COUNTRY.—Narrated for young people. By Paul Du Chaillu, author of "Discoveries in Equatorial Africa," etc., etc. With numerous illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

This volume is a very readable one. The style, though simple, is fascinating, as well as affording instruction and entertainment. Du Chaillu gives his wonderful experience in an artless manner, and in just such language as will interest young people. Incredulous as many have been at the author's statements in regard to the Gorrilla, the fact appears clearly established of their existence. Their singular habits are also graphically described. His name must ever hold a prominent place in history, because of the discoveries he has made in regard to the Gorrilla. The work is written in such a simple form that even very young persons cannot fail to be entertained.

A SUGGESTIVE COMMENTARY OF ST. LUKE. With Critical and Homiletical Notes. By Rev. W. H. Van Doren. 2 vols. Published by D. Appleton & Company, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street.

This Commentary on St. Luke is unique in many respects, and differs very materially with any other works of this kind that we have seen. It proposes simply to be suggestive than otherwise. But it is something more—its critical notes are frequently full and comprehensive. It ought to be a popular work for home uses, and for the Bible class, and the Lecture Room. The fact that it is free from dogmatic views to a considerable extent, will doubtless increase its circulation among all denominations. In the copious notes appended, the author acknowledges the authorities, and also furnishes a full list of the authors and works consulted. In these days when the Sunday School cause is so prominent in the churches, this "Suggestive Commentary" will doubtless prove a great help to teachers and scholars. We commend the work to Bible students.

COUNT MIRABEAU. An Historical Novel. By Theodore Mundt, anshor of "Robespierre," "No Divorce," etc., etc. Translated from the German, by Therese J. Radford. Complete in one volume. With Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

The author was the husband of Louisa Muhlbach, the brilliant writer of historical novels. He was one of that brilliant galaxy of authors, famous as "Young Germany" during the fifteen years previous to the revolution of 1848. This work is a graphic description of scenes in the eventful days of Mirabeau. The characters delineated were famous in those days, and occupy a prominent place in this romance. Mirabeau, the central character, around which all the others are grouped, was a man of wonderful genius and powers of intellect, who impressed society in all of its ramifications.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. 1867. Oliver Optic, editor. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Pittock sends us this elegantly bound volume for 1867, of this dainty weekly. Like Peter Parley, the editor, Oliver Optic, has become a household word, and is a great favorite with the "young folk." Here we have mirrored all sorts of useful, entertaining and instructive matter, just such as will please boys and girls. Its pages are also brimful of rich illustrations. The magazine has always been a favorite, and from the announcement of the publishers, we expect this year it will far excel any former year. Terms only $2.50 per year.

THE AENEID OF VIRGIL. With Explanatory Notes, by Thomas Chase, A. M., Professor in Haverford College. Published by Eldredge & Brother, Philadelphia.

This forms the second volume of the "Chase and Stuart's Classical Series." Cæsar's Commentaries have already been issued. Cicero's Orations, and Horace and Sallust, will follow Virgil. Besides the full Explanatory Notes, there is a Metrical Index, Remarks on Classical Versification, Index of Proper Names, &c. The Notes are made more valuable because of the references to standard Latin Grammars, in which fuller information may be found. The publishers are warranted in their claim, as to the purity of the texts of this series and adaptation of the Notes to the wants of students. The type and paper are exceedingly fine, and the binding is both elegant and substantial.

LEGENDS OF THE WARS IN IRELAND. By Robert Dwyer Joyce, M.D. Published by James Campbell, Boston. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Company, No. 93 Wood street.

These legends coming down through the medium of oral traditions, carry with them a certain air of improbability and untruth. Circumstantial narratives however founded on certain facts, though unsupported by historical testimony, in many instances, might prove history without fiction. Whether these legends are mere fictions or feebly supported by historical facts, there is embodied in this volume a rich store of humor and incident, and cannot fail to amuse and interest the reader. Many of these legends are quite familiar, and will bear reading.

GUILD COURT. A London story. By George MacDonald. New York: Harper and Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

The simple announcement of a work by the author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," is sufficient to assure readers that "Guild Court" is worth reading. This is 304 of Harper's Library of Select Novels.

THE AMERICAN COLONY IN PARIS. Loring, Publisher, Boston.

Miner sends us this bit of racy reading. It is full of bon mots.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH. A sermon by Rev Robert Patterson, D. D., of Chicago, Ill. Published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

### A Singular Dinner Party.

A writer in *Blackwood* describes a dinner party in Belgrade:

"I mustered enough of the 'mysterious gutturals' to say something civil and complimentary about the place, the dinner and the company, which the prince acknowledged politely, saying, 'I believe you are the first Englishman who has ever set foot here. Your countrymen, I fancy, are too haughty to like to mix with indiscriminate company, and though the rule may be a safe one, they lose something by their reserve. The people who sit about you now in this room comprise every class and condition of life. That large man with the cicatrix on his cheek is Prince Carl Dolgouroki, and the man opposite to him, in green velvet and gold, was his valet once. He is now the Greek Minister of Police. Yonder is a Mexican General, who is now in command of a troop of bandits in Patras; they are in Russian pay, and are meant for service in Thessaly. He with the spectacles is the correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the tall quaint fellow on his left in Hunyadi, who is under sentence of death in Austria, and the dark handsome man, next but one to him, is Scidarlachi, a man ruined by high play, and compromised in that affair of Ordini's.' 'Who is that noble looking fellow near the stove—he with the white attila over the scarlet jacket?' 'That's the headsman of the Valachian of Montenegro. It's a bold thing for him to sit down in a company, many of whose sons and brothers have fallen under his sword. He's the vainest dog in Europe, and fancies the Queen of Greece is in love with him.' 'And what do they all do here?' 'What's their object in meeting that?' 'What the Bourse is to the moneyed folks this room is to the secret police of Eastern Europe, and those countries which depend for their existence on the Turkish Empire. They play at espionage as men gamble at Homburg; each knows what his neighbor is after, and does his best to outwit him, now by bribing higher, now by sheer knavery, now by something a little more energetic than either,' and he drew his finger significantly across his throat, and smiled as he spoke."

Iron.

It is well known that, under the influence of the hammer and of constant use, the particles of iron gradually assume, by repeated vibration, a different texture from that they had when the piece was new. The metal becomes crystalline, losses its tenacity, and gets brittle. The sudden breaking of old iron axle-trees on railways is exclusively owing to this cause. Now it would be of the utmost importance to find some means of ascertaining whether or not this alteration in the texture has taken place, but up to this time every attempt in this direction has been a failure. We now learn that the problem has been solved by Mr. Sarboy, an Englishman, who has thought of employing the magnetic needle for this purpose. It appears that when an iron bar is homogeneous, the needle will not be suddenly displaced from its position on being slowly moved to and fro in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of the locality; but if there be in the bar any unsound place, a fault or flaw, the oscillations of the needle will become very intense as it passes over these defective points.


**Dr. Sargent's Diuretic Pills**

Are very properly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS."

Because Whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weakness and pain. Hundreds who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated, price 50 cents per box.

**Debility and Emaciation**

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food we eat into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. MOFFETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its efficacy as a blood purifier is highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it the restoration to health. No medicine in the whole materia medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to this excellent tonic. Many base imitations, to pervert to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced, and are being palmed upon by one, while the popularity of MOLFETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS enables the latter to be sold at less than one-half the price of household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once a within in all cases of debility and dyspepsia of the stomach. Certificate, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And as this is true, it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

**Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.**

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and don't know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your breast pains you, and you have up more phlegm than usual, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fifth—If out sleighing and get upset and catch cold, remove the obstructions at once by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Sixth—If you have scrofulate blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial irritation, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have running at the nose, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have influenza, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cur d thousands of just such cases.

Twelfth—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup can be had at most druggists, and at the proprietor's, No. 140 Wood street.

January 20th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

**THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE**

*The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.*

*The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.*

*It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.*

*It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.*

*With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all sections of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.*

*The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.*

*Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm produce, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.*

*The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.*

*The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful feature to bankers, brokers and business men generally.*

*The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.*

*The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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*The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the old and young gardeners. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and its commercial notices in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The size of the GAZETTE are used conveniently by the Circle Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.*

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*Nos. 56 and 58 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.*

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

*WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

**NEW GOODS!**

JUST RECEIVED, AT

**J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,**

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

***BLEACHED MUSLINS,***

**CALICOES AND CRASH,**

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

**CLOSING OUT,**

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

**No. 87 Market Street.**

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of MALIN & HAMMETT, in the Iron Commission Business, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. EDWARD G. HAMMETT retiring from said firm.

GEORGE MALIN.
E. G. HAMMETT.

Pittsburgh, January 15th, 1868.

The IRON COMMISSION BUSINESS will be continued under the firm name of

GEO. MALIN & CO.,

No. 69 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 15th, 1868. jal5:3t100

**EMBROIDERIES,**

LACE GOODS,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

And LINEN SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

**F. H. EATON'S,**

**17 Fifth Street,**

jal7:

**HOLMES, BELL & CO.,**

**ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,**

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Ligh

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

**PRODUCE—In store and arriving—**

5,100 lb. cm. Corn & Oats;
954 bush. Corn Meal;
3,000 " Oats;
1,000 " Ear Corn;
1,100 " Dry Sh'd Corn;
100 bbls. Flour;
100 " Family Flour;
200 bush. Dried Beans;
2,000 lbs. Roll Butter;
2,000 " Packed " ;

200 bbls. choice Apples;
200 " Irish Potatoes;
200 " Dried Peaches;
200 " Dried Apples;
300 " prime Cheese;
Barley Malt;
50 bbl. Meal;
100 bbl. Salt.

In arrive;
With full stock of Groceries, in store, for sale.
R. KIDDOO, 4 Liberty street.

**100,000, 100,000, 100,000.**

Just received, the above amount of

BROOM HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.

M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

**OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! for** floors, tables, counters, windows, &c., of all widths and patterns, which we will sell at greatly reduced rates, wholesale and retail. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. PHILLIPS,
76 and 78 St. Clair street.

**BELTING—Leather and Gum** Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices. Also a large assortment of Lubricating Oils, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. H. PHILLIPS,
76 and 78 St. Clair street.

**WINDOW SHADES.—We are** now selling our stock of Shades at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for our Spring Stock; also, Oil Cloth, Buff, Holland, &c., at reduced rates, at Nos. 76 and 78 St. Clair street, wholesale and retail.

J. H. PHILLIPS.

**WEATHER STRIPS—ROBBUCK'S and TERRY'S** Wood and Rubber Weather Strips; the best and cheapest strips in the market, and warranted to exclude snow, rain, wind, &c., for sale and applied by

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JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand street

ja9



**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**THE BUSINESS FIRM OF THE** late WM. F. NOBLE and GEORGE NOBLE, Upholsterers, Feather Merchants and Dealers in Bed and Bedding, will be continued at the old stand, by the surviving partner, GEORGE NOBLE. The firm will be WM. F. & GEORGE NOBLE, as heretofore.

WM. F. NOBLE,
GEORGE NOBLE.

**NOTICE.—Letters of Administration** having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, on the estate of the late WM. F. NOBLE, all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment, and any one having claims against the same will present them immediately for payment, at the office of W. F. & G. Noble, corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

WM. NOBLE, Executor.
G. SELLERS, Esq., Attorney for the Estate.
ja24:k25

**ROBERT ARTHURS,**

**ATTORNEY,**

No. 125 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Special attention is given to collecting in matters in the Courts, examining Titles, and other business generally. Satisfactory settlement of Deeds, Depositions, &c., taken for use in other States. ja24:k26

**NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC** AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.—Having received Letters Patent for an IMPROVED AIR HEATER, I can now prepared to put it in in Allegheny county, or sell to others the full and exclusive County and State Rights. Those who are desirous of putting in a better or of having the right are inducted to the following parties for information:

James King, M. D., No. 97½ Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.
A. Arthurs, M. D., 47 Grant st., Pittsburgh.
Hon. G. Nesmith, 44 Grant st., Pittsburgh.
H. C. Weaver, 103 Second St., Pittsburgh.
A. D. Smith, Allegheny.
E. Ingram, Chanceller lowe ship.
Agents Wanted.
MIDDLE ARTHURS, Patentee.
ja24:k27 157 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

**JAMES P. TANNER,**

56 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh,

Will sell his large and well assorted WINTER STOCK of

**Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,**

AT REDUCED PRICES,

To make room for his Spring supplies. Customers and others will find this a good opportunity to fill up with what they need, and are respectfully to call and examine.

ja24:k29 JAS. P. TANNER.

**CARD.—Having sold to Messrs.** E. M. DALLAS and W. MOORE, No. 30 Water street, our stock, on the 15th instant, we have retired from the Ship Chandlery and Store business. We cordially recommend EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE to our friends and customers, and ask a continuance to them of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

CALDWELL & BRO.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1868.

W. S. EVANS. J. S. DALLAS. D. S. H. GILMORE

**EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE**

Successors to
T. M. HARTON & CO. and LONG & DUFF.

***SHIP CHANDLERS,***

And dealers in BOAT STORES of every description. The financial name department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful feature to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

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**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**J. B. HARRIS'**

**SAFETY FIRE JACKET,**

*For Smoke and Hot Air Flues.*

HAVING OBTAINED OF THE UNITED STATES letters patent for a SAFETY JACKET, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where lime pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all pipes that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity. I am now ready to supply my patent to stoves, dwellings, factories, mills, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., at reduced prices to conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and will be found to be safe and economical. All persons infringing on my rights in manufacture of or to use the above invention, and, I trust all r

The Pittsburgh Gazette

### THREAD AND SONG.

BY J. W. PALMER.

Sweeter and sweeter,
Soft and low,
Neat little nymph,
Thy numbers flow.
Urging thy thimble,
Thrift's tidy symbol,
Busy and nimble,
To and fro;
Prettily plying,
Thread and Song.
Keeping them tying
Late and long,
Though the stitch linger,
Kissing thy finger,
Quick,—as it skips along.

Many an echo,
Soft and low,
Follows thy flying
Fancy so—
Melodies thrilling,
Tenderly filling
Thee with their trilling,
Come and go;
Memory's finger,
Quick as thine,
Loving to linger
On the line,
Writes of Another,
Dearer than brother;
Would that the name were mine

### EPHEMERIS.

—Cora Pearl is sick and has gone to Italy.

—The castle at Edinburgh is falling down.

—The transfer of Maximilian's corpse cost $240,000.

—Odenbach made $50,000 last year, and is pleased.

—Patti's dower from the Marquis de Caux is to be $200,000.

—Hon. Henry Wilson has a book on "Reconstruction" in press.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope has been lecturing on political subjects.

—Chicago is to have a wigwam for the Republican Convention.

—A national monument to Lord Palmerston has been commenced.

—The Fond du Lac skating Rink is greatly troubled with musk rats.

—Lawrence Barrett and Emily Melville are going to hitch together.

—The Savannahese are deep in the mysteries of shad fishing once more.

—Milwaukee has a gymnasium. It is very neat and complete and admits ladies.

—Mr. Alfred Tennyson received $525 in gold for his poem on "A Spiteful Letter."

—The article in the February *Putnam* on Fitz Greene Halleck is by Edward Duyckinck.

—The Bishop of London is said to be one hundred years old and to read without glasses.

—The Finnish famine has finished so many Finlanders that the rest talk of emigrating.

—The North Carolina Convention has made it a penal offence to call a colored man a negro.

—Ottowa, Kansas, is having a hotel built which is 125 feet by 125 feet, and three stories high.

—Mrs. Lander is playing Elizabeth in St. Louis to what the *Republican* calls brilliant gatherings.

—$5,000 were collected at Grace Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday night, for the Western Missions.

—Apples are healthy, says an exchange. We are very glad to hear it. How are the little apples?

General Carl Schurz missed an ovation in Bremen, recently, by leaving on an early train for Wiesbaden.

—New York is one hundred years older than St. Petersburg, and the latter is the handsomer of the two.

—An old lady in Kansas has such a horror of Trichina that she has forbidden her daughter to read Bacon.

—A man was arrested in East St. Louis for setting fire to his own house, on which there was no insurance.

—Highway robberies are common in the heart of Memphis, and the *Avalanche* comes down on the authorities therefor.

—Secretary Seward said that he had half a mind to have Charles Dickens arrested in retaliation for the Train affair.

—The London *Court Journal* growls and grunts over the prospects for the year 1868, but offers no remedial suggestions.

—Mrs. Stowe has written a book called "Men of Our Times," in which she talks about various warriors, statesmen and preachers.

—Somebody says that Thad. Stevens is only living on in hopes that Parton will die, and so be unable to write his biography.

—A Frenchman considers the whale an anti-diluvian sardine. The anti-diluvian ladies, we suppose, took whale bone internally.

—Smythe, the notorious New York preacher, has been offered a handsome sum of money by Wheatly, to preach down the ballet.

—Now that Mr. Hale has resigned the Spanish Mission, all of the applicants for the Mexican one are transferring themselves.

—There are snobs enough in America yet it seems, for Mrs. Ellet's "Queens of American Society" has reached already its fourth edition.

—The East Tennessee marble quarries are again to be worked, and the beautiful Tennessee marble will again be an attainable luxury.

—Sylvanus Cobb still writes for the *Ledger*, and C. H. Webb writes for Harper's. A spider has probably been around in New York.

—Alaska has nineteen volcanoes and St. Thomas innumerable earthquakes. We hope the former are not as epidemic as the latter have been.

—An exchange tells young ladies who want to get married not to take their mothers with them to carry the bundles when they go shopping.

—They do queer things in Cheyenne. A man was arrested there for roasting his step-children, although he did not eat them when well done.

—The Marquis de Caux, who is to marry Patti, is said to be the handsomest man in France, and the leader of all the Court German cotillions.

—The *Northern Monthly*, which made the hit of the season with its article on Dickens, is going to try and make another with "Ritualism in New York."

—A man in Illinois last week threw a bucket full of buckwheat batter at his wife, but hit and plastered another woman, who has sued him for battery.

—Belle Boyd having failed in the legitimate drama, is going to take to the leg without a mate drama, like Menken. She has begun by leaving a few husbands.

—An index to the London *Times* for 1867, is soon to be issued. A more mixed muddle of all sorts of political opinions and falsified prophecies it would be hard to imagine.

—The *National Intelligencer* says that "The United States are to dangle at the point of a single sword." A catastrophe almost to be wished for, if the *Intelligencer* is to dangle too.

—A Southern paper announces that a freed woman was frozen to death at Columbus, Ga., last week. Exactly as if she would not have been so unfortunate if still blessed with slavery.

—The New York *News* says that the White Fawn is very poor, and advises people not to go and see it. Ben Wood happened to be forgotten in the distribution of managerial favors, hence his objection.

—Two men were attacked by a wild cat in Wisconsin, last week, and were so desperately beset that nothing but an opportune axe saved them from the beast's claws, which were anything rather than saving clause.

—The Pope wants females to come ottener to church, and to wear long dresses. He also says that when they do come to church they should wear veils which must not be worn as ornaments.

—The English *Independent* wishes that Yankee colleges would keep their degrees at home, as they only render those Englishmen on whom they are conferred ridiculous, and bring learning into contempt.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


☞ A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with advantage, and a few doses will prove their value. Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Sold Everywhere. no16d&T

☞ BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States)

DIOSMA CRENATA BUCHU LEAVES,

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendancy to the *Urinary Organs*, promoting diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dropsy, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement of Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painful or Suppressed or Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucous and Purulent Discharges, and Affections peculiar to the female constitution, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudencies in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in all cases for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture of long standing, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. All Affections—in these diseases used in connection with

H. H. M. BOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S.

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

d&wnyy

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers, Tanks and Stills, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Defining Pans, Boiler Iron, Rivets, Bridge, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. lotical

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILNES,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 14 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. 7all1y62

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Brazers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Baled Sill Bottoms, Spelter Solder, Ingots, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Stocks, Anvils, Bellows, &c. No. 1 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:c&d:wyT

☞ THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the REMEDIES, A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK which destroy the many powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with plain directions for self. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24,d&T

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 278 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

my28:1y93


## DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILL,
ja7:d41 A. W. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 23, 1867, by mutual consent. WM. H. STURGEON,
ja7:3d3 A. D. ROBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and grocery business, between HUGH KNOX and JAMES J. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement, where either partner will attend to the same. The business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 23 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. J. B. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja6:107 MWF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between Jacob Seibert, John Baker, Henry Holtzman and Louis Wiedemuld, under the firm name and style of SEIBERT, BAER & Co., in the business of manufacturing hair, glue and neatsfoot oil at Spring Garden Run, Reserve township, will cease on No. 20 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDENFELD, who alone is authorized to receive and settle said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JACOB SEIBERT,
JOHN BAER,
H. HOLTZMAN,
LOUIS WIEDENFELD.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1867. n1:182

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of

SMITSON, PALMER & CO.

Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, C. FAL. SMITSON and THOMAS PHILLIPS having sold their entire interest to L. C. VANHOOK and J. R. McCLELLAND. The business at the corner will be settled on by and continued by H. B. SMITSON, L. C. VANHOOK and J. R. McCLELLAND, under the firm name of

SMITSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.

H. B. SMITSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

We cheerfully recommend to the favorable consideration of our friends and customers, who will continue the business at the old stand, 56 and 58 Fifth street.

J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

ja10:2d:fmw


CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICKETTS,

No. 18 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

ja23:m3

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE HEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.


## DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.


SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
MOOP SKIRTS, 50 cents upwards.
WOOL HOODS and CAPS, for 25 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FUR TOP KID GLOVES, $1 50—cheap.
GENUINE STAR SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, $1.25.
HEM-STITCHED HANDKERS, 25 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH GLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

ja17

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 2c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 18c.
Good Country Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Gent's Traveling Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

☞ Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

ja8c

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, White Goods, Hosiery, Bleached and Brown Domestics; a full line of Notions and Small Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Warps and Home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S CELEBRATED BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLES.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. dc24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

and house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.


## COAL, COKE, &c.


C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

CAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TY STREET, Kansas Works.

☞ Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. ja6:1a

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

☞ All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Bituminized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton, first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOX, 1292. oc23


## FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.


A COAL WORKS FOR SALE,

capable of running 10,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 60 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to or address HERON, Real Estate Office, No. 28 Grant St., opposite Court House. se17

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also several Farms in good location. Also, a small Wooden Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Houses Built on city lots on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
Agent for W. A. HERRON,
oppo the Cathedral.

CHEAP BRICK HOUSE,

CONTAINING SIX ROOMS,

Situate on Caldwell Street, near Henry, Sixth Ward.

PRICE, $5,200.

APPLY TO

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

jy21 No. 66 Smithfield street.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y, St. Louis, Missouri.

au14


## CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.


REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja15:d&wr (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CHEAP CARPETS

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES, AT

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

They offer their whole stock—the largest and most complete in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood,

no30

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

Reduced Prices

OF OUR

Entire Stock

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

dc26:mwf&T


## MERCHANT TAILORS.


WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:h3



P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 98½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.



MERCHANT TAILOR.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in the latest style at any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no27:3d


## LITHOGRAPHERS.


BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap6:1y58



ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

au28



STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Brittania and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

☞ Enameled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. ☞ All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.



F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Penrod & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully, on short notice. je26:d&w


## MEDICAL.


A GREAT

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what was to be free from the disease. I had to sit in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt like a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 13th of October, 1866, I having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am today in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its to ribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, as if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew the family at the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

DR KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT of OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypes of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Artificial Eyes Inserted, Sore Eyes and Ears, Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Cornelius Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of this Fisher herself, who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his kindness and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, in the fact that she here's are doo and to never-ending darkness, on the dimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him through her brother, SIMON P. FISHER, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Tarior avenue, Allegheny;
EUGENE McCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

September 17th, 1867.

S. B. Brown,
Philip Fichtl,
Rachel Friday,
H. Teckie,
A. H. Lang,
R. W. Llewendorfer,
Wm. Agnew,
Michael Harris,
Chas. A. Fleming,
C. S. Swinehart,
Daniel Kuhn,
Wm. Llewendorfer,
Silas Llewendorfer,
T. L. Young,
Jas. Llewendorfer,
J. F. Mitchel,
A. M. Llewendorfer,
A. Gardner,
H. Llewendorfer,
J. F. Morrison,
A. M. Brown,
Robert Maxwell,
Nathalias Maxwell,
Isabella Dubbs,
S. Funkhouser,
J. F. Lang,
G. Fisher,
(her brother.

Lizzie Mahead,
Th. Mahead,
T. M. Mahead,
Jane Mahead,
Mary J. Brown,
Jane E. Morton,
J. C. Weller,
Mary J. Weller,
N. B. Hazen,
Nancy M. Hazen,
Mary H. Morton,
W. H. Morton,
Ezra Hazen,
Jennie Wilson,
Jane Smithson,
Mary E. Wilson,
Jane Patten,
Nate E. Dubbs,
Jennie E. Dubbs,
W. F. Dubbs,
I. Dubbs,
Wm. R. Fence,
C. O. Fisher,
Wilhelmina Fisher,
(her mother.)

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicine to give the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher, and have a knowledge of her total destruction to health, and the recovery of her sight, also accompanying letter of her brother sets forth:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that have to your advertisement of the cure of my sister, Cornelius Fisher. They were all willing for to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you, and says that you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn Street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 16 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

In January, 1866, I was taken with pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there a called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures done by Dr. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thought with great care and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated, and had no cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with the Lung Sound Examination, and continued it faithfully until the present time. The Doctor's medicines helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough less distressing and exhausting. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my friends and neighbors know of the astonishing change of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the Lung Treatment.

GEORGE FORD.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1867.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TURTLE CREEK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1866, on account of a wound in the head, from a shell, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough, was very low in strength and flesh and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood and, afterwards, to another in Pittsburgh of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases like mine had been highly spoken of and put myself under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me in a few months. His directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved and my chest, where it was most sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

AND

KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 120 WOOD STREET. Consultation room, No. 120 PENN STREET. Lung examinations from 10 A.M. until 4 P. M. de24:WSF


## OIL WORKS & COMPANIES


EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

### SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Sabbath School Teachers' Institute, in connection with the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, reassembled in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth street, yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, and proceeded to devotional exercises under the direction of Rev. J. W. Sproull.

At the conclusion of the devotional exercises, the Business Committee made their report. The report, after a slight amendment, was adopted as follows:

*Resolved*, That the relations of the Sabbath School to the Church are such that her numerical strength and prosperity in our land largely depend upon it, and that as superintendents and teachers we will devote ourselves more earnestly to it in time to come.

*Resolved*, That to establish and vigorously support Mission Sabbath Schools, in destitute parts of the city or country, is one of the best means of evangelizing the masses, and that every self-sustaining congregation should give its influence and pecuniary support in this behalf.

*Resolved*, That in view of the fact that many trained in our Sabbath Schools do not only cease to attend its exercises, but neglect to enter the communion of the Church, superintendents and teachers should employ every proper means to induce their scholars to give their hearts to Christ and themselves to the work of the Church.

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of this Institute that no Sabbath School can be efficiently conducted without holding teachers' meetings at least monthly, and where the teachers are not characterized by a spirit of cheerfulness and prayer in their work.

*Resolved*, That we regard with great apprehension the neglect to study the shorter catechism in the family and the Sabbath School, and the introduction of books into the Sabbath School Libraries which are not strictly religious.

*Resolved*, That we hail with pleasure the increased interest now taken in the Sabbath School work by the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, and that we pledge ourselves to renewed energy and zeal in this glorious work.

*Resolved*, That as much of the efficiency and pleasure of the Sabbath School depends on good singing, the education of the children in music should be made a specialty, and we recommend that singing classes be formed in connection with all our Sabbath Schools, where they can be conducted with convenience and profit.

*Resolved*, That in our judgment Sabbath School Institutes are calculated to greatly promote the interests of the Sabbath School cause, and we therefore recommend that the Business Committee of this Institute be authorized to call another Sabbath School Institute, to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, on the second Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.

This report was signed by Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., and Thos. H. Rabe, Esq.

Rev. W. J. Reid then spoke on the importance of "Sermons and Addresses to Sabbath School Children." The children, he said, need special sermons, for it is evident, on going through the Sabbath schools, that children have much of the Old Adam in their hearts. By the foolishness of preaching they are to be brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ. Special encouragement is given to preach to children, because their minds are well adapted to receive it. Their hearts have not grown callous under the influence of the world. Special promises are given that blessings shall rest on the young. The command of God is to preach the Gospel to "every creature." Every minister of Christ *is able* to preach these sermons to children. But it requires special preparation to enable them to do it.

Rev. John Douglas, D. D., then delivered an address on "Sabbath School Literature, Distribution of Library, &c." Dr. Douglas said the great demand of the age was for something to read. Although the steam printing press is multiplying books by the hour, still the cry is for more books. Infidelity has taken the lead in the matter of publications. There is a so-called literature that is being scattered over the land as thick as the leaves of autumn, which only inflames the passions and ministers to the excitement of the carnal propensities. The corrupt influences of these publications should be counteracted by a sound and healthy Sabbath School literature. Consideration should be had to the material to be operated upon—the young, and also to the object of the Sabbath School—namely, to bring children to God. Dryden said, "Books are spectacles through which to read nature." Books in a sabbath school library should be spectacles that would enable the child to "decipher and syllabe" the sublime mysteries of the Bible. There should be books on doctrine, christian duty, experimental religion and the moral world; not of fiction, such as are now used should be to a great extent cast out of the library. But parable, allegory and narrative may be used with great efficiency. As to periodicals, he could not but highly recommend the "Youth's Evangelist," published by Mr. Ferguson, of Philadelphia, for the use of children. The *Sunday School Times* has greatly improved, and was an excellent aid to teachers.

Major William Frew spoke on the following topic: "The Older Scholars; How to Retain Them in the Sabbath School." Mr. Frew considered the retention of older scholars the most important feature of Sabbath School instruction, and present the following points, enforcing them with much earnestness: 1st. The school is not simply an institution for little children. It is adapted to all ages and attainments. He illustrated his point by the schools of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Spurgeon. Let a grandfather and grandmother class be established in every school. 2d. Engage an able teacher, if possible, and let the whole congregation had better reduce his other labors rather than neglect this. 3d. Establish a Christian Association in every congregation, with which, if possible, every young man and woman is to be connected. Give each one something to do. 4th. Have an occasional sociable in the congregation, with a view to develop pleasant social influences. 5th. Let the teachers of Bible classes make careful preparation, have a reputation for learning—a pleasing manner of address and an earnest enthusiasm.

The topics discussed above were then thrown open to public debate. Mr. Reid and Dr. Douglas had many questions addressed to them on the subjects of their remarks. Then opened the ever interesting "Question Drawer." Short addresses were made and questions propounded by Dr. Brown, Major Frew, Thomas Johnston, Dr. Douglas, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Mr. John Montgomery, Mr. Knox, Mr. Bracken, Mr. Reid, Mr. Boyd Mr. Hanna, and others.

The Institute then adjourned to the afternoon at half-past two o'clock, Rev. Dr. Douglas pronouncing the benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock, and proceeded with the usual devotional exercises under the direction of Mr. E. Dunseath. The subject for prayer was "The Baptised Youth of the Church."

Rev. J. Hawk, of East Liberty, then addressed the Assembly on the "Opening Exercises of the Sabbath School." He considered the opening exercises of as much importance as any other. No success can attend the exercise of the Sabbath School unless the influence of the Holy Spirit shall have been secured in answer to prayer. There should be a fixed time to open the Sabbath School, and it should be opened at the time. The Psalm should be sung to a familiar tune. The prayer should be short and appropriate.

In the absence of Rev. A. H. Elder who was appointed, Mr. T. Bracken, student of Theology, opened the discussion of the topic, "Modes of Sabbath School teaching; Illustrative Teaching." He believed prepared notes (notes found in books) should only be used as helps in preparing the lesson, not in teaching. The interrogative mode of teaching is excellent. The lecturing system is not good, when it is overdone. The illustrative method—teaching by objects—is a good one. The Holy Ghost adopted this method. Christ adopted it in his parabolic system of teaching. A stone, flower, leaf, or almost any natural object may be used. Every illustration should be brief—independent in itself—not requiring another illustration to develop its meaning. The illustration should be familiar.

Object and blackboard teaching was then discussed by Professor I. A. Marcrum. He presented pictures representing the good Samaritan, prodigal son, Paul at Melita, and then gave good specimens of oral teaching to accompany the pictures. He then gave specimens of blackboard teaching.

The above topics were then discussed by the Institute. Rev. S. B. Wylie thought it was of the greatest impor tance to open the Sabbath School just at the time appointed; it would secure punctuality. A pastor once solved he would not leave his study to go to church so long as he could see one individual in the long lane in which his church was situated. The consequence was that the morning service did not commence till two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. John S. Sands thought the reading of the Scriptures should not be omitted in the opening of the Sabbath School. He thought the students should make "children's prayers," and make them short.

Major William Frew thought the doors of the Sabbath School should be closed during the opening exercises. Indeed, he thought pastors should do the same in their churches, for during the opening exercises a great number enter the church seemingly determined to make as much noise as possible.

Mr. T. F. Wakeham thought the Superintendent should read with the children as well as pray with them. He thought there should be more singing in the school. At least three psalms should be sung during each session.

Rev. A. Calhoun was convinced it was of the greatest importance that prayers should be appropriate and brief. The children should be made to feel their hands and stand in a praying attitude during the opening exercises.

Mr. McMasters thought the plan of shutting the doors would not suit well this cold weather unless each congregation was provided with an ante-room.

Dr. Brown said there was danger in falling into either extreme. There should be neither too much extravagance on the one hand, nor too much simplicity on the other.

Proceed to read questions from the "drawer." "Should more but professors of religion teach in the Sabbath School?" Answered appropriately and negatived by different persons, and discussed at considerable length.

Rev. Jos. R. Kerr then taught a model lesson in the Bible to a class of ten or eleven young ladies and gentlemen, founded on the 23d Psalm.

EVENING SESSION.

Met at half past seven o'clock and spent twenty minutes in devotional exercises under the conduct of Rev. D. Barclay.

Mr. John S. Sands then delivered an address on Teachers' meetings, Institutes, &c. Teachers' meetings should be held once a week, for prayer. If the meetings would be made profitable the ladies should all come—come prepared, and come with their hearts in the work. These meetings secure concentrated effort, and the development of undeveloped resources. They awaken the latent talent of the locality in which they are held.

On motion, the resolution recommending the holding of another Institute in July next was reconsidered, and it was resolved to hold the next Institute in January, 1869, the date of which to be fixed by the Business Committee.

It was moved that steps be taken to hold a State Convention. The motion was lost.

The "Question Drawer" was opened again. "How often should a teacher be indulged in tardiness or absence before another is appointed?" In some schools, it was stated, a teacher was dismissed absent three times in succession, without sufficient excuse.

"How can congregations be brought to support and visit the Sabbath School?" They should place the Sabbath School on the same list with other benevolent associations, and provide accommodations for visitors.

Rev. C. A. Dickey delivered an address to "teachers." What ought a Sabbath School teacher do above all things, and without which he can do nothing. He ought to prayer. Congregations would soon languish and fade away if ministers did not give themselves to study. It is important that teachers should do the same. The Sabbath School is not supposed to the Church, it is the Church. It does not infringe upon the Church. The Sabbath School of to-day will be the Church of fifteen years hence. The work of the teacher is a hard and responsible work, and, therefore, requires the most careful preparation.

A vote of thanks was passed the officers of the Institute for their efficient services, and the Trustees of the Church for the use of their edifice.

Dr. Brown returned thanks for the resolution.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Committee of arrangements, and the gentleman who had defrayed, out of his own private purse, the entire expenses of the Institute.

Rev. T. H. Hanna led in prayer, and, after singing the 133d Psalm, the Institute was adjourned, finally, by the President, Dr. Brown, pronouncing the benediction.

In bringing our report of the Institute to a close we may take occasion to say that it was by far the most successful assembly of the kind, of a local character, that has ever met in this neighborhood. No other that we have seen would compare with it in number. Notwithstanding the almost impassable condition of the streets, the house was filled each and night to overflowing. The speeches throughout gave evidence of careful thought, and were delivered in the most impressive manner.

We may mention, although he is opposed to having his name made public that the gentleman referred to above as having defrayed the entire expenses of the Institute, is the noble, liberal and earnest Christian worker, Thomas H. Rate, Esq., who is devoting his time and wealth to the cause of Sabbath School instruction.

## THE COURTS.

### District Court—Judge Hampton.

The Armstrong county ejectment cases have progressed to the close of the evidence, and a partial summing up to the jury. The conclusion will likely be reached today.

### Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Court met at ten o'clock Thursday and proceeded with the

ARSON CASE.

Com'th vs. Michael Seahill and John Hughes, indictment setting fire to and causing the destruction of Wallace's Foundry Works in the Tenth ward, on the morning of Christmas last. The main feature in the case, indicating the guilt of the defendants, was the tracing to their possession of a box of draughting instruments which had evidently been taken from a desk in the foundry shortly before the fire. What other evidence was offered was entirely circumstantial. The defendants were seen in the vicinity within a square of the foundry shortly before the fire broke out, and were at the fire among the first after its discovery. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

### Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.—In the case of George M. Tenan vs. Isaac Charles, reported on Tuesday, the plaintiff took a *non-suit*. The verdict agreed upon by the jury was therefore not received, the plaintiff's counsel having moved for the *non-suit* before the jury appeared to render their verdict.

W. G. Johnson & Co., vs. Schulz, Danner & Co. Action to recover $462,50, amount of bill rendered for printing bill heads, &c. Verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for full amount claimed.

In the case of Jane Stewart vs. John Stewart, proceedings in divorce, (decree granted on verdict of a jury,) an attachment was issued returnable to court, for non-payment of costs in accordance with the order of Court.

James S. Porter vs. the Coal Bluff Mining Company. Action to recover $219,01, with interest from May 5th, 1865, the same being, as claimed, for money overpaid on a bill of coal purchased by plaintiff from defendant. Verdict for $250,77.

Patrick Hanley vs. Michael Rafferty. Action for damages. It was alleged that the plaintiff's child, about eighteen months old, was seriously injured through the carelessness of the defendant in unhitching his horse from a car on Hill street, in the Eighth ward, causing the horse to take fright before entirely unhitched and run over and trample on the child. On trial,

H. A. Collier was admitted as an attorney, on motion of Gen. F. H. Collier.

Following is the trial list for this day:

NOVEMBER LIST.

45. Ward vs. Longwell.
46. Hampton for use vs. McDonald.
47. Aiken et al. vs. Dunlevy's ex'rs.
49. Union Skating Co. vs. Kerwin et al.
2. Taylor vs. Sinclair.
11. Brown vs. Smith et ux.

DECEMBER LIST.

1. Barrington vs. Koch.
3. Lawson vs. Elwood.
4. Brown vs. Logan.
5. King vs. Oliver et al.
6. Steiner vs. Simpson et al.
7. Richardson et al. vs. Roe.
8. Little vs. Mercer et. al.
9. Anderson vs. Smidth & Co.

### Blast Furnaces.

Mention has been made in some of the papers of improvement in blasts for furnaces, and of the unusually large production of several in this city. If we are not mistaken these results have all been surpassed by the production reported of the "Westerman Iron Furnace" at Sharon, which for the week ending the 19th inst., was of Furnace No. 1—223 tons and 575 pounds, and of Furnace No. 2—418 tons. Total, 641 tons and 575 pounds gross of grey metal. These furnaces are only twelve feet bosh and forty-eight feet high, use stone coal exclusively, and are blown by an engine built at the celebrated Washington Works of Robinson, Rea & Co., of this city. If they do effect larger productions elsewhere, we are glad to note that the engine by which the feat was accomplished is of Pittsburgh manufacture.

### A Female Bruiser.

Catherine Girt made information yesterday before Justice Heisel, against Mrs. Isaac Bigger, charging her with assault and battery. The defendant keeps a pawnbroker's shop in Birmingham, and the prosecutrix alleges that sometime since she took a bed, and was taken to hospital, and while there her husband, who it appears is a habitual drunkard, pawned his clothing and bed clothing to the defendant, and spent the money for whiskey. When she recovered and returned home, not a stitch of apparel or bed clothing was left in the house. She ascertained that they had been pawned with Mrs. Bigger, and she called to see that lady and demanded them, when, as she alleges, she was attacked and beaten. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Bigger.

### Caged at Last.

On or about the 23d of December last Anna Mullin made information before Alderman Taylor against Martha Brawdy, charging her with keeping a bawdy house. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Bell, who, after several unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in capturing her on Wednesday evening, in the cellar of her own house. She was taken before the Alderman, and after a hearing, held in two thousand dollars bail for her appearance at Court, in default of which she was committed to jail. After she was committed a bail piece was lodged against her, in a case of the same nature, whereon the Grand Jury have found a true bill.

**The United States Court**, Judge McCandless, will commence its next session on Monday.

### Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The high favor in which the Florences are held in Pittsburgh is plainly indicated by the immense houses they draw and the highly respectable character of the audience. The Opera House was filled last night to see them in the thrilling and popular drama of "Ireland as it Was." The piece has been produced on the Pittsburgh stage frequently, but never before have we witnessed such a perfect rendition of it as last given last night. Mrs. Florence takes a benefit to-night, when an attractive bill will be presented. The entertainment will open with the "Irish Lion," with Mrs. F. as Pim Moore, which will be followed by "Thrice Married," in which the beneficiary will appear in four characters, and will conclude with the "Returned Volunteer," in which Mr. Florence takes the leading *role*. The matinee to-morrow afternoon will be a brilliant affair.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The gaily, brilliant and imposing spectacle, "Undine," at the Academy of Music, is increasing in popularity, a fact fully demonstrated by the vast concourse of people who throng the building nightly to witness it. The entertainment is without doubt the most brilliant and imposing ever witnessed in this city, and we regret that prior engagements compel the managers to put us off with so short a season. The impression that the exhibition is immoral, which appears to prevail to some extent, is an erroneous one, and we take pleasure in correcting it, as there is not the slightest indelicacy in ladies witnessing it. Chicago, the audiences were composed of the elite of the city.

The Matinee to-morrow will afford an excellent opportunity for ladies to satisfy themselves of the truthfulness of our statements, and we feel confident that none who witness the grand spectacle will have the slightest cause to regret it. Only three more entertainments.

GRAND OPERA.—Those who contemplate attending The Grand Opera should remember that the sale of season tickets closes this evening, after which only single tickets will be sold. The sale so far has been unprecedentedly large, and promises to be peculiarly a grand success.

MASONIC HALL.—To all who wish to spend a pleasant evening, and enjoy a hearty laugh, we would say go to Massenet Hall, and hear Duper and Bemedict's world renowned minstrels. Their music, both vocal and instrumental, is all fresh and new, and arranged in an incomparable manner, while their wit is original, genuine and not of that stale dry kind characteristic of minstrel troupes.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The following Deeds were left at the Recorder's Office, January 22, 1868:

John Dougherty to David Ray, June 16th, 1856; for a lot of ground on Turtle Creek, containing 10½ acres and 18 perches.....$450

John Ray to David Ray, Nov. 5th, 1867; for a lot in McKeesport, 50 feet front on Ringold street, running back to Sixth street, 120 feet.....$800

Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, to George Chalfant, Jan. 4th inst; for all the interest of John S. Smith to a lot of ground on the Freeport road, with buildings.....$1,050

Benjamin Patton to Francis Keyser, June 18th, 1867; for a lot in Hampton township, a part of Lot No. 210 "Deer Park," containing nine and one-half acres.....$712 50

Sarah M. Phillips to Patrick Keating, Nov. 1st, 1867, for lot in West Birmingham, 25 feet front on south side of Sarah street by 120 feet deep.....$1,000

City of Allegheny to John Brimer, Oct. 1st, 1867, for lot No. 8 in block No. 1, in plan of Schaler's Brunshia land sold out by Directors of the Poor for Allegheny city, 20 feet front on Evergreen Plank road, running back 150 feet to Mendel alley.....$200

Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, to George K. Gamble, Dec. 21st, 1867, for all the interest of William Worts in lots No. 24 and 42, in Warden and Alcander's plan of lots in Temperanceville.....$150

Robert Andrews to James Hemphill, March 25th, 1867, for lot in Second ward, Allegheny, fronting 22 feet on Allegheny avenue.....$440

**Assault and Battery.**—Joseph Hampson made information before Alderman McMasters against Aaron Lynn, charging him with assault and battery. It appears that Lynn is the proprietor of the Rock Run coal pit in Mifflin township, in which Hampson is employed as a digger, and it is alleged by Hampson that Lynn came into the bank where he was employed and made an assault upon him with a knife, and when he started to run threw stones at him, striking him several times. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

**W. A. Gildeniemyn**, at 45 Fifth street, sends us the *Atlantic*, which seems to resemble the principals of the poem, "The Victim," by Alfred Tennyson. *Our Young Folks*, which is illustrated with a fine colored print, and *The Week*, a new paper of the order, the publication of which promises great things. It is composed of first class selections from first class journals at home and abroad, and is in every way equal in its sphere to the *Nation*, which it resembles in appearance.

**Completed their Labors**—Col. J. D. Eagan and Messrs. Sims and Ochse, the efficient assessors of the Tenth ward, have just concluded their labors in a most satisfactory manner and made their report to the Commissioners. The entire ward was gone over and new assessments were made equalizing according to careful estimates made on real estate. The assessors are deserving of the highest credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

**A Knock Down.**—Peter Connoly and Henry Burke were employed at the American Iron Works, and while at work got into a dispute about some trifling matter, which terminated in a fight. Several blows were exchanged and Peter had to succumb to the superior strength and skill of his antagonist, after which he made oath, before Justice Amadon, charging Burke with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

**The Oakland Republicans** meet this evening at the School House to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned in Common Council by the non-election in December. The election will be held on

**Mr. John W. Pittock** has sent us the *Oakland and Our Young Folks*. He has them for sale, opposite Postoffice.

## CITY ITEMS.

### What People Like.

In this age of life people like to be waited on, and why should they not? when they pay for it. In other cities it is the custom to deliver kindling wood to the citizens, and we do not know why Pittsburgh and Allegheny would not fancy the idea, when they can have it delivered free of charge, for twenty-five (25) cents per load, by leaving their orders at the Iron City Match Works, corner of Seventh and Grant streets. This wood is cut suitable for stoves, grates and ovenwood, being perfectly dry.

**"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn"** there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illumine the once wretched existence. Plantation Bitters is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. M:W:F:F

**Good Goods at Gold Prices.**—Having marked down my goods to gold prices I will sell my entire stock of boots and shoes of all kinds for gents, ladies, misses and boys, at prices lower than they have been sold since the war. I warrant all my goods, having been selected with great care, and from first class houses. Parties purchasing can depend on getting a good article, and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

JAMES ROBB,
89 Market street,

**Good Groceries.**—Our Allegheny readers should remember that Mr. Arthur Kirk, Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny, still continues to sell his well selected stock of groceries at very low rates. Mr. K.'s store being one of the largest in the two cities he is prepared to suit the wholesale as well as the retail trade. His groceries are of such a quality as suit the most particular housekeeper, and at such prices as to suit the economical purchaser. Call at Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street, and see the stock as well as his price list.

**To Mothers.**—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods** we are offering special inducements—job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

**Constitution Water** is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

**Bargains** in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 130 Wood street. tf


**PH. R. MERTZ,**
**BANKER AND BROKER,**
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth,
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

**HOLDERS OF**
**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**
Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
**Over Twenty Per Cent.**
By converting them into
**Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.**
**JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,**
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 23, 1868.

Gold opened firmer to-day at 139¾, advanced to 139¾, declined to 139½, and late in the afternoon reached 140¼, from which point it receded to 140¾. No special cause for the advance is assigned, but the uneasy feeling of the bonds at Paris and throughout Europe makes those who have any business connection with that country and we feel confident that none who witness the grand spectacle will have the slightest cause to regret it. Only three more entertainments.

GRAND OPERA.—Those who contemplate attending The Grand Opera should remember that the sale of season tickets closes this evening, after which only single tickets will be sold. The sale so far has been unprecedentedly large, and promises to be peculiarly a grand success.

MASONIC HALL.—To all who wish to spend a pleasant evening, and enjoy a hearty laugh, we would say go to Massenet Hall, and hear Duper and Bemedict's world renowned minstrels. Their music, both vocal and instrumental, is all fresh and new, and arranged in an incomparable manner, while their wit is original, genuine and not of that stale dry kind characteristic of minstrel troupes.


**JAMES DALZELL & SON,**
89 and 76 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTORIES,
Are cashers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and LARDOIL OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best in the market, and guarantee that it will not chill above 32 deg. Fahrenheit, or give up a cent of carbon deposit.
We call the attention of Railroad companies to the superiority of our Lubricating Oil, as it will be to their interest to give us a call before ordering. Lard Oil sent free to all parts of the city.


Miller at 71@78 from Johnston at 7.35@.37 from Holmes at 7.40@.49 from Miller at 7.20@.46 from McWhinnie, at 7.40@.50 from Smith at 7.40@.46 from Hedges at 7.30@.37 from Sands at 7.35@.46 from Holmes at 7.40@.55 from Sands at 7.35@.46 from Stage & Co. at 7.45.

George Knerler & Co. bought 93 head from Metzler at 7½@.12 from Cutting, at 6.45@.103 from Sands & Co. at 6.70.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market was also a little dull this week, under the influence of a diminished demand and unfavorable advices from the east; but as the supply was light, the decline in prices was not as great as it would otherwise have been. The quality of Sheep on sale this week was not near up to that of last week, and all things considered, the reduction did not exceed ¼ to ⅝ of a cent per pound, though taking the sales as a basis, a decline of about one cent per pound would express the highest prices reported, 6¼ to 6¾, against 6 to 6¾ last week. The following are the reported sales:

Hedges & Taylor sold 74 head for Kiser & Suber to Pearce at 6¼; Smith & Taylor sold 100 for Pidcock & Co. at 4.65@.67 for Entriken to Dettrish at 6¼@.6¾ per head; Stafford & Hall sold 100 for Pidcock & Co. at 6¾; bought 108 from Craft at 4¼@.5 from Beetz at 5; 183 from Zimmerman at 4½@.5 from Trawick & Umstead at 5@.6; 100 from Huffaker at 5,@. Pidcock & Co. sold 201 to Reser at 5¾, and 199 to same at 5¾. Pancoast bought 189 from Hall at 4½, and 96 from Bloomfield —price not named.

HOGS.

The Hog market, also, has been less active during the past week, the sales in the aggregate falling rather short, but with a continued fair demand and light arrivals, prices are pretty well sustained. As will be seen by reference to sales, New York shippers paid from 6¼@7c, while Philadelphia buyers paid from 7¼@7½c, and these may be regarded as the ruling quotations for three or four days. The quality of Hogs, as a general thing, continues good, and all things considered, prices are not as high as some growers expected they would be. Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 100 head for Hedges to E. Smith at 6.85@.87 for Lane to Pearce & Co. at 7.17 for Grue & Hattis to Pearce & Co. at 7.17½ for Hedges & Pfeiffer to Gilchrist & Co. at 7.25@.30 for Dougherty to Gilchrist & Co. at 7.25@ for same to same at 7¼; 288 for same to Crouse & Co. at 6.90@.97 same to same at 7¼@.7½ for Gray to Pidcock & Co. at 6.85@.91 for Willis to Gilchrist & Co. at 7.@.102 for Buchanan to Pidcock & Co. at 6.90@.110 for Holmes & Pfeiffer to Smith at 7.@.125 for L. B. Doud to Smith at 6.97@.72 for Braden to Pidcock & Co. at 6.85@.91 for Holmes & Pfeiffer to Gilchrist & Co. at 7.35@.105 for Petty to Pearce at 6¾@.116 for Doud to Pearce at 6¾@.96 for Dougherty & Co. to Crouse & Co. at 7¼@.118 for same to same at 6¾@.98 for Williams to Carpenter at 6.70@.86 for same to Smith at 7.@.98 for Holmes & Neo. to Singer & Tuhin at 7¼@.105 for Doud to Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 7¼.

Hedges & Taylor sold 123 head for Miller, Boyer & Co. to Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 6.90@.98 for Rosenbaugh to Pearce, common, at 6¼@.8 for Kiser & Suber to same at 6.75@.87 for Davis same at 6.90@.110 for same to Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 6¾@.121 for Kidwell to Crouse & Co. [price but light] at 7.20.

Messenger, Gillett & Co. bought 13 head from Pidcock & Co. at 6¾@.97 from Nick at 6.90 @.94 from John at 6.90@.96 from Gilchrist at 6.90@.98 from Keyes at 6.65@.67 from Breese at 6.20@.258 from Lafferty at 6¾.

Gilchrist & Co. bought 90 head from Wolfe at 7.@.260 from Glass, Lafferty & Co. at 7¼; 104 from same at 7.@.90 from Alderton at 7¼@.8; from Glass, Lafferty & Co. at 7.35@.512 from J. Berry at 7.17½. Shipped four car loads to Philadelphia on commission.

Singer & Imhoff bought 42 head from Sowers at 7.16@.191 from A. Johnston at 7¼@.89 from C. Miller at 7¼@.78 from Johnston at 7.35@.127 from Holmes at 7¼@.40 from Miller at 7.20@.146 from McWhinnie, at 7.@.80 from Smith at 7.40@.16 from Hedges at 7.30@.277 from Sands at 7¾@.96 from Holmes at 7.40@.55 from Sands at 7.35@.246 from Stage & Co. at 7.45.

George Knerler & Co. bought 93 head from Metzler at 7½@.128 from Cutting, at 6.45@.103 from Sands & Co. at 6.70.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 23, 1868.

The general markets continue dull and considerably neglected, and while the demand for almost every thing is restricted to supplying wants, prices are without material change.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady but unchanged, we continue to quote at $2.15@2.18 for Red, and $2.20@2.30 for White, and $2.30@2.40 for No. 1 Spring. Oats in fair demand at 65@66c, on track, and 66@70c in store. Barley is in good demand and scarce; prime Spring may be quoted at at $1.60@1.65. Corn is rather dull but unchanged at $1.20@1.60 for new. Rye is in steady demand at $1.40@1.45 per bushel.

FLOUR—Continues dull, but prices are unchanged at $11@11.50 for Spring; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14.50@15.00 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is steady, at $6.50 per bbl. Buckwheat is dull and nominal at $4.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and steady but without change in prices. Hams, 16@17c for Ribbed Sides, and 16@16½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is still quoted at 12@13½c for prime Kettle rendered in Barrels and Kegs, and 13½@14c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $22. Dried Beef, 19@20.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in steady demand, with sales at 37@38c—mostly at 29@30c.

EGGS—Unchanged at 40c.

MILL FEED—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $1.50@1.60 for Bran; $1.70 @1.75 for Seconds, and $1.80@1.85 for Middlings.

APPLES—Is in steady demand but unchanged; sales at $2.50@4.00 per bbl for common to good extra. Dried Apples, $4.00@5.00; good to choice do, closing quiet. California Fruit—Is in fair demand and steady at $12.25@13.50. Rice flour quiet; sales of 20 barrels at $7.00@.20. Whiskey nominal. Brooms—The market is dull and heavy. Feathers—The market nominally unchanged; sales of 6,000 bushels at $2.50 for mixed Northern; $2.60 for prime Canada, and $3.00@3.10 for Western. Hay—Is quiet and steady at $1.00@1.05 for common to good extra. St. Louis $12.00 @13.00, good to choice do, closing quiet. California, $14.00@15.00. Straw—Is quiet and steady at $12.25@13.50. Rye